THURSDAY, MARCH 6. 1873.

Amusements To-Day.
Rooth's Theatre—No Thorongulars.
Bowery Theatre—Will O' the Wisp.
Bryant's Opera House—Theaty-third street.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Alize.
Grand Opera House Roughing It.
Nible's Garden—Lee and Lobs.
Clambe Theatre—Hungty Dumpty. Olympie Theatre-Humpty Dumpty. 8t. James Theatre-Burleque Opers Troupe.
Theatre Comique-New Drams '98.
Tony Pastor's Variety Troupe. Matines.
Terrace Garden Theatre-Grand Fair. Union Square Theatre - One Hundred Years Old. Wallack's Theatre - David Garrick. Wood's Museum - Neck and Neck, Matines.

### A Presidential Plot.

There are wheels within wheels at Washington. That straggling and badly improved but costly capital has become the centre of ambitious scheming, the head and front of national jobbery, and the pivotal point of selfish combinations in politics. Recent events have shown that the corrupt traffickers who figure as Republicans or Democrats are merely separated by the narrow line of a name. Their interests, their loose ideas, and their methods are all alike and common to all. On party questions they ostensibly diverge, but party with them is only an instrument by which venality may be better promoted and rewards more surely obtained. On a vaster scale the tactics of old Tammany are now repeated about Pennsylvania avenue.

Tweed kept a class of professional Republicans in pay to do his bidding and protect his interests. At Washington the Republican majority in Congress own a portion of the Democratic side of the House of Representatives. They share the spoils proportionally with them, and upon every test involving plunder are seen cooperating in various ways-sometimes by open alliance, again by absence, occasionally by dodging, and often by a simulated opposition. Whoever has taken the pains to watch the proceedings and the men at a distance will confirm the general belief on the spot that this Congressional Ring is made up of knaves on both sides. They huddled together like birds of prey last week, and were alike zealous in the effort to prevent any punishment of the criminals.

All accounts agree that never before in the history of Congress was the lobby so large, compact, powerful, and energetic as in the closing days of the Credit Mobilier business. They were brought from remote regions to operate directly upon individual members. Every vote in the House was canvassed, as if the fate of expulsion turned upon a single yea or nay. That extraordinary spectacle told the whole story. and opened up to the reflecting mind a volume of unrevealed roguery. No wonder Brooks and AMES were saved and GAR-PIELD, KELLEY, BINGHAM, DAWES, Sco-FIELD, and HOOPER whitewashed by silence, when any harsh penalty would have let loose the most astounding revelations. The rankest Radicals and the most blatant Democrats toiled with equal earnestness and rejoiced in a common delivery when their corrupt combination won the day.

As has heretofore been revealed, Mr. Speaker BLAINE was the master spirit, the adroit manager, and the skilful manipulator throughout. He moved the original resolution for his own benefit, and worded it rigidly to thwart investigation. When a sudden turn disclosed more than was ever intended, then Mr. BLAINE had a double purpose to stimulate his first intention-to save his friends and to save him. self. To sacrifice one was to ruin the other. He did not share in Credit Mobilier, perhaps, because, as AMES has pointedly suggested, the inducement was not large but from a or politician to whom an election to Congress was a godsend, he has become a millionaire in ten years! How it was done is a mystery yet to be explained, and Mr. BLAINE did not care to have the probe inserted. Hence he labored openly, privately, and in every possible way to arrest the course of stern justice. He is more responsible than any living man for the cowardly and corrupt verdict which the majority rendered. It could not have been procured without the efficient aid of his position and the personal address and audacity with which it

was employed. AMES never doubted the issue of the trial. He knew his men from the Speaker down, and knew also that they dared not expel him. He boldly ridiculed the suggestion of danger and scorned the doubts of those who feared the final vote. Brooks trembled at the prospect as one who grieved at the exposure rather than lamented the crime. He put off the sham sickness which had excited sympathy, and stood erect and strong when the great drama closed in a farce and his neck was freed from the halter. But JAMES G. BLAINE, of all others, drew the longest breath of retief and expanded with the greatest joy when the oppressing weight was lifted off and the report strangled. And well he

The sequel to this conspiracy is now disclosed. We hear from Washington that a combination has been formed there, consisting of the mixed patriots who have just figured so becomingly, and others in their interest, to bring forward Mr. BLAINE as a so-called reform candidate for President! Mr. BECK of Kentucky is said to be one of the chief leaders in this plot, backed by Mr. Voorhees and other "Democrats" of that stamp who are perfectly understood by the country. They have enlisted a few small editors, with more pretension than brains, whom the Speaker has cunningly flattered, just as he gave conspicuous places on the important committees to BECK, VOORHEES, ELDRIDGE, and that set whom he could use, while the able and true leaders of the Democracy have been systematically excluded. This little game is one of the results of the Credit Mobilier job, but it is not likely to win more favor with the country than the traffickers in that stock did when they pocketed the fabulous dividends and hid themselves bebind Oakes Ames as trustee.

# Investigating Tweed.

WILLIAM MARCY TWEED having failed to keep his agreement with his constituents to represent them in the Senate at Albany, a committee has been appointed to investigate his transactions and report as to his qualifications to be a Senator.

This is a good thing, and while the committee are about it, we trust they will go back a year or two and look into the means by which the charter for this city was got through the Legislature in 1870. This may be a difficult thing for a committee of the Senate to do, but it is the thing which, above all others, ought to be done

thoroughly and honestly.

by the Hon. S. J. TILDEN, Judge NOAR Davis of the Supreme Court has publicly tated that five of the present members of the Senate were bribed by Tweed to vote for this charter. Who are these five Senators? Are they Republicans or Democrats? What was the bribe paid to them? Of course Judge Davis and Mr. Tilden are able to produce evidence of the facts before the committee or they would never

have made such allegations. Let the whole truth be brought out. It is time that such villainy at Albany should be dealt with justly and sternly.

### Gov. Dir and the Case of Foster.

We have no hesitation in saying that Gov. Dix did right in reprieving the execution of WILLIAM FOSTER; and we are just as decided that the reprieve should be followed by a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

FOSTER never committed what our statute means by murder in the first degree. He did not strike PUTNAM with a premeditated intention to take his life. He struck him a random blow, designed to 'lay him out," as he expressed it, when he voluntarily came forward and delivered himself up for arrest a short time afterward. It was not then known who gave the blow, and inquiry was being made for the unknown assailant. FOSTER. overhearing it, stepped up and said: "I am the man who did it-I laid him out. Would be have done this if he had designed to commit a murder, or supposed that the blow which he had struck was a fatal one?

To be sure he was intoxicated at the time, and his understanding was very much obscured: but so far as his intellect operated at all-so far as he was capable of forming an intent and did form an intentit was an intent to wound, or to maim, using the word maim in its popular sense, as it is used in our statute, and not an in tent to kill.

All the evidence in the case went to show this, and nothing else. And this makes the crime under our law murder in the second degree, to be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for life, and not murder in the first degree, to be punished by death.

To be sure the DUVALS-swift witnesses, who by their forward and unladylike conduct had provoked the affray-testified that FOSTER used toward PUTNAM a rude expression. But if he did, it appeared by the tes timony in the case, he spoke so low that ome of the passengers sitting near him did not hear him. This makes it probable that he did not use the expression at all, and that DUVAL was mistaken. But suppose he did use it-it by no means follows that he meant to kill. The expression is a common one, and it seldom if ever means that. In truth, Foster never intended to kill Put-NAM, and he told the simple truth when he said so in answer to the question of the Court whether he knew of any reason why

PUTNAM, who certainly understood the facts if anybody did, and was about as leeply interested as any one, said before he died that he was the one to blame-that it was his own fault-because he had no business to get into a quarrel with a drunker man. This does not justify or exonerate FOSTER. We have always said that his offence was a great one; but certainly it is not murder in the first degree under our

sentence should not be passed upon him.

a most damaging influence on his case. The crime has been paraded in large and glaring capitals as the "Car-hook Murder -as if a homicide with a car hook were peculiarly atrocious. People generally seemed to get an idea of a car hook that is was a terrible weapon which in some mysterious way combined the qualities of a erowbar, a pickaxe, a blunderbuss, and a

Now, what is a car hook? It is a little piece of round iron, or large wire, bent at the end so that it can be used to book up the whiffletree and traces in changing the horses. It has been frequently employed by drivers in their altercations with each other in place of a cane or a whip, and never produced death, or so far as we know, serious injury, except in this single instance. And even in this case it might not have killed PUTNAM had it not happened that, as the surgeons state, he had a

remarkably thin skull. There is some doubt whether, as it was Mr. PUTNAM would have died if he had promptly received the proper surgical treatment. All that was done to him that night was to probe the wound and tie a rag around his head. The surgical operation to relieve the brain from the broken bone was improperly-we believe following morning. We think that at the doctrine has been laid down as law by at least one Court.

Some persons, and Judges among others, have spoken of Foster's use of a car hook as if it were a matter of design and choice on his part; as much so as if he had gone into a hardware store and after looking over all the various articles on the shelves and deliberately picked out the car hook as the most deadly weapon to be found.

The fact was he was furiously angry, and he seized the first thing he could lay his hand on. We say the first thing; we should have said the only thing; for we believe there was no other movable article on the platform where he was standing or within his reach. Had it happened to be a pitcher, a tumbler, or a piece of ice, he would have taken it just as readily. With this little instrument he dealt a blow which proved to be fatal. It was unfortunate; it was deplorable; it was criminal; but it was not murder in the first degree.

FOSTER was tried under unfavorable circumstances. There was not only a good deal of public excitement, growing out of various circumstances, but the Judge who presided, though a learned and able criminal lawyer, was just then stung with a peculiar resentment against homicides, in consequence of the recent death by violence of an esteemed kinsman. He did not intend to let this influence him; but can any one read his one-sided charge, which took the issue in great part from the jury, and rendered it practically impossible for them to agree on any other verdict than the one they rendered-can any intelligent person, we say, read this charge and not believe the learned Judge, unconsciously to himself, was biased by the loss of his relative?

The impression prevailed that Foster had been discarded by his family and friends on account of some previous misconduct. It turns out that the estrangement resulted from a difference of opinion about his marriage, though where in the world he could have found a nobler,

cannot imagine. Four exceedingly wellbehaved children-such children as do not spring from bad parentage-are the fruit of this union. We know that they furnish no reason against the enforcement of the law, but we think they do constitute four very strong reasons-if any extraordinary arguments were required-against the unjust infliction of the death penalty.

Under all the influences adverse to Fosren, it was found difficult and almost impossible to obtain a verdict against him. ocreion and intimidation, wholly unjustifiable, are known to have been resorted to: and after a night of extreme discomfort and a delay of twenty-two hours, the imprisoned jurors agreed, and men who swear that they never changed their opinion that the prisoner had no intent to kill, reluctantly concurred in a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a unanimous recommendation to mercy. The jurors who were most active and influential in procuring the conviction say that no agreement could have been had but for the confidence that was entertained that the punishment would be commuted. It was substantially, therefore, in the view of the jury as to the punishment which was to result from it, a verdict of murder in the second degree, which is what it ought to have been in fact.

FOSTER has been as much misrepresented n reference to his previous life as he has been concerning this case. His long-time acquaintances all testify to his peaceable lisposition. It is said that if those who magine him to be "a monster of hideous mien" were to call upon him in the prison, their opinions would be speedily changed. Though a man of large stature, he is gentle in his manners and bearing, and his voice is low and soft like a woman's. He impresses a visitor as one who would not needlessly set foot upon a worm. Nothing but vile liquor drove him to commit an offence. And in regard to drink, even, his incinigence in it was altogether exceptional. He was by no means habitually intemperate.

What further action Gov. Dix will take in Foster's case we have no means of judging. He is a worthy and has been a brave man. But he is well stricken in years, and timidity is a usual accompaniment of age. But we cannot believe that at any period of his life Gov. Dix will vield a clear sense of duty to what the officious and garrulous volunteers of advice to the Executive assure him-mistakenly, as we believe-to be demanded by public

For ourselves we consistently and zealously advocate the prompt and rigid enforcement of the criminal law in all cases, according to the degree of crime; but we do not think that any advantage to the public will result from a confusion of the different degrees. We earnestly desire to e the number of homicides diminished. We cannot perceive, however, that this desirable end can be achieved by adding to the list a judicial and executive murder such as we believe the execution of FOSTER would be.

## A Man of Presence.

Mr. EDMUND YATES, in a letter upon the inauguration in the Herald, thus describes one of the men of presence in GRANT'S

"Another very English-looking man is Mr. Another very English-looking man is Mr. ecretary Robeson, with his spectacles, rather rid face, and curly, gray hair, much reseming Sheriff Sir John Bennert, the London atchmaker. Mr. Robeson has, too, a British eadth of beam, and his blue frock coat, butned across his chest, and gray trousers, are lite in our style?

Isu't this a libel upon Sheriff Sir John he ever had "a present to a lady" of grounds. Chief Justice Lawrence in his de \$5,000, and then taken \$93,000 out of the cision asserted most positively the principle public treasury and given it in direct vio- that the Legislature has the clearest right to lation of a special and explicit statute to a claimant already paid in full?

SECOR ROBESON's figure and dress may be Mr. Yates's experience a case in recent British history in which a Cabinet Minister has plundered the treasury out of \$93,000 in consideration of a "present to a lady," and has dared to show himself in public after the exposure of the fact?

Could anything of that sort be properly described as quite in the English style? Mr. YATES ought not to slauder his own country because he happens to write about an inauguration at Washington.

# The Insatiate Washington Ring.

Among all the rings which have disgraced the country and grown fat on public plunder, there is not one which has been more insatiate in its greed or more through red tape-postponed until late the regardless of law and propriety than that composed of intimate personal friends of time of the trial, according to the deci- the President, which has fastened its sions, this circumstance could not have af- | clutches on the inhabitants of the District feeted the case; but since that a different of Columbia while organizing a systematic raid upon the national Treasury. We have given many instances of the rapacity of the Washington Ring, and now we have to add another which, so far as we are aware, has never been brought to the attention

of the public. In the month of August, 1802, about the time Washington was made a city, the Commissioners who held the Government lands of the District or city in trust appropriated what is known as Reservation No. 7, containing a little over two acres, running from Pennsylvania avenue to the canal and from Seventh to Ninth street, to the citizens for a market. The grounds were all a marsh then, and while the city held possession of them some \$300,000 were expended from the city funds for their improvement. For sixty-eight years the city of Washington had quiet and peaceable becupancy of these grounds, first having had the fee simple. One would suppose that under these circumstances the city's ownership of the property should have

been pretty thoroughly established. But the Washington Ring had laid their covetous eyes on this property, and they determined to get it into their hands. During the second session of the Fortyfirst Congress an act was engineered through that body giving a private corporation called the Washington Market Company a lease for ninety-nine years of this land, which did not belong to the United States, at an annual rental of \$25,000. The rental was originally fixed at \$15,000; but an amendment in the Senate raised it to \$25,000. The value of the ground is estimated at \$1,000,000-it is hard to imagine how much more it will be worth in twenty years. Among the incorporators in this private company we find the names of H. D. Cooke, the present Governor of the District, Boss SHEPHERD, and Robeson's friend, S. P. Brown, who always appears to turn up when anything particularly profitable is going on. The market company erected buildings at a cost of some \$35,000 on the grounds so ob-

formed on good authority, an income of not less than \$90,000 per annum from the rent of stalls and market privileges. It is

a good thing to be in the Washington Ring. But this is not the extent of the advanages possessed by this favored market company. The sixteenth section of the act giving the company possession of Reservation No. 7 gave to the city government of Washington the right to use, under such regulations as the corporation might prescribe, the open space at the intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues with Tenth and Twelfth streets as a market for the sale of hay, grain, live stock, country produce sold from the wagon, and the like. Well. Boss Shepherd and his confederates in the Board of Public Works as public authorities gave this open space of about an acre and a half into the possession of Boss Shepherd and his confederates in the market company as private citizens; and now every load of hay or wood, every cow or calf, every article of country produce sold on this open market, belonging to the city of Washington, is obliged to pay toll to the treasury of Cooke, Shepherd & Co.'s private company, which is preparing to build on the ground, claiming it as private property.

It is no wonder that our famous fellow citizen, Mr. Tweed, keeps out of sight when his most brilliant financial achievements have been so signally surpassed by the men in the Washington Ring.

We arrest men innocent and guilty for alleged offences, small and great, and confine them in the Tombs, where every inmate is exposed to the danger of disease and speedy death from the dampness and other noxious exhalations of the place.

Is it not as wrong for the people of this county to murder men by slow degrees as for an individual to kill another in a moment? In fact, while the people permit the continuance of such a prison as the Tombs, are they not guilty of a greater crime than any committed by the worst of The war between the railroad companies

and the people of Illinois on the subject of cheap fares and cheap freight rates continues with unabated vigor on both sides, and probably will be kept up until the questions at issue are per-manently settled by the highest judicial authority. By a law passed in 1869 the Railroad Commissioners of Illinois were authorized to classify the railroads of the State, and establish a maximum rate of passenger fare for each class of roads. Under this classification the rate of fare on the Illinois Central Railroad is three cents a mile. The Central Company refused to carry passengers at that rate, and a suit was brought against it in the Circuit Court for violating the law of 1869, which resulted in a verdict for the defendants, as it was shown that the State in 1851, through its Legislature, made a contract with this company by which, in consideration of the payment into the State Treasury of seven per cent. of its gross receipts, the com pany was expressly authorized to fix its own rates of fares and tolls. The court decided that the Legislature of 1851 had the power to make such a contract, and that no subsequent legisla tion of any kind could invalidate it. Other rail road companies, however, having no special contract with the State, have also treated the law regulating fares with entire disregard, and apparently intend to do so until the question of its constitutionality is decided by the Suprem-Court. The Legislature of Illinois also passed a law intended to protect the public from unjus discriminations in railway freights, and this law too, has been disregarded by the railroad companies. One of these companies, the Chicago and Alton having been sued for a violation of the law in charging \$5.65 per 1,000 feet for car rying lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a dis e of 110 miles, while the charge from Chicago BENNETT? Because he, an Englishman, only \$5 for the same freight, carried the to Bioomington, a distance of 126 miles, was has a British breadth of beam, ought he to case to the Supreme Court and there be compared with Secon Roseson? Has got a decision in its favor, but on technical pass an act for the purpose of preventing an un just discrimination in railway freights, as rail road companies are common carriers; but held that the act of the Legislature under which suit quite in our style;" but is there within | had been brought contained a fatal error, inasmuch as while its title declares it to be an act to prevent unjust discrimination, thereby recognizing that there is such a thing as a discrimtion which is not unjust, it proceeds to declare in its articles that there shall be no discrimination at all. The Court also decided that there is another fault in the clause of the law which declares the franchise of any railroad forfeited for any wilful violation of its provisions, as such a penalty is out of all proportion to the charac ter of the offence and its enforcement might lead to the forfeiture of a company's charter upon an arbitrary and conclusive presumption of guilt to be drawn from the proof of an ac which, properly explained, might be shown to perfectly innocent. In these particulars, Judge LAWRENCE said, the existing act violates the spirit of the Constitution. The Court took occasion in this case to deliver the opinion that ompetition will not induce railroad companies to maintain permanently a losing rate of freights, and that in the absence of special reasons to the contrary the rate which is determined by competition should be held to be a reasonable one

> President Grant in his inaugural ad dress remarks that the theory of government changes with general progress, and immediately es on to say: "Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam "- a new use for the telegraph, by the way-" all parts of a continent are made contiguous for purposes of government." Does this mean that old State Governments ought to be modified and the governing power in State as well as national affairs placed in the hands of the Executive in Washington? As the old grocer remarked: '

k-a-u-p-h-y doesn't spell coffee, what the devil The Times continues to shed light upon the Eric revolution of last year. It publishes a letter from Mr. W. A. O'DOHERTY, including a number of cable telegrams exchanged between him and Mr. JAMES MCHENRY in London. Mr O'DOHERTY's purpose seems to be to attack Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW, but the facts he exhibits are in favor of that gentleman. It appears that in onjunction with Mr. F. A. LANE, Mr. O'DOHER-TY devised a plan to sell and deliver JAY GOULD to MCHENRY and his friends, the BISCHOFFS-HEIMS, and that for this service they exacted \$1,500,000. McHENRY would not conclude the negotiation with O'DOHERTY without the intervention of Mr. BARLOW as his adviser in the case; and under Mr. BARLOW's management the bargain was finally closed on Lane's proposing to do the job for \$300,000, instead of a million and a half. This proves that Mr. BARLOW served his clients very effectively, and that LANE and O'DOHERTY made a great deal less money in the end than they struck for at the beginning.

It is rarely that public men have been the recipients of more flattering expressions of commendation regarding their official services than were bestowed upon President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX, and Speaker BLAINE by themselves on Tuesday. The members of the expiring Congress, however, took a more practical method of expressing their satisfaction with the manner in which they had discharged their duties by voting themselves at the last hour gratuity of \$5,000 each from the public funds. According to a recent public statement truer-hearted, and more devoted wife we tained, and are now realizing, as we are in- equalled by the purity of their patriotism. The modesty of many of our public men is only

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Coffee: How to Raise It and How to Make It. "Coffee-which makes the politician wise"-is the subject of an interesting work Coffee: its History, Cultivation, and Uses. Appleton & Co.) by Mr. ROBERT HEWITT, Jr., a coffee broker of this city, who, within the com pass of a moderate sized volume, has collected a very useful and entertaining body of information respecting the aromatic berry which plays so important a part in the economy of our daily life. Notwithstanding the civilized world has for more than two centuries been acquainted with the virtues of the coffee plant, and the social life of some nations is based upon it, it is remarkable that the process of coffee making is still so variously, not to say so imperfectly understood. Mankind are still at variance as to what nstitutes a good cup of coffee, and tens of millions who have partaken of the beverage throughout their lives have probably habitually swallowing a decoction which their neighbors on the other side of the globe would reject with horror. Thus, the Orientals half roast the berry, while Western races often burn it black; the former crush it in a mortar. the latter in a coffee mill. The Turk or Arab drinks his coffee in tiny cups, without admixture of sugar or milk, while the European or American drains huge goblets of it, diluted with milk (the cafe au last of France, which is comsed of three parts of milk to one of coffee) and highly sweetened. Some barbarians, like Voltaire and Nanoleon L, mix it with chocolate or liqueures; others swallow it thick with grounds, and of the consistency of ditch water. The singular fact is that coffee, whether proper ly or improperly prepared, with or without milk and sugar, clear or muddy, never loses its nutritious qualities, but becomes after a time almost indispensable to those who prefer it in these different forms. Can more convincing testimony be offered as to its adaptability to all varieties of taste and temperament?

It will probably be conceded that the Orien tals, and after them the French, make the kind of coffee most acceptable to the cultivated taste that is, coffee purely extracted from the coffee berry, and which requires little or no extraneous aid to render it palatable. But coffee thus pre pared would prove too stimulating to the fre quent and liberal drinker, who would be compelled to take it in almost infinitesimal quantities. This may answer very well fo the Turk, who is a gentleman of leisure and can afford to pass the day in sloping small cups of coffee; but the nervous energetic, busy Western races, who like the extract of the berry quite as well as Turk or Arab, have neither the time nor the inclination to daily over the concentrated extract. To them therefore, the milder café au lutt is a priceless boon. They can drink it with tolerable freedom and with the assurance that it is one of the most wholesome beverages known, being at once a cerebral stimulant and an antioporific. Coffee in this form may be said to possess the good qualities of wine without any of its bad consequences, and is enormously increasing in popular favor in the United States. We are, in fact, the largest coffee consumers in the world, outranking France Germany, and England, and may yet find in the universal practice of coffee drinking a corrective for that craving for stimulants which now satis

les itself by dram drinking. At the risk of offending those housewives who uppose that they have fathomed the secret of coffee making, we will describe the method recommended by Mr. Hewitt, who is no mean authority on the subject. He prefers a new patent arrangement which he thinks is destined to become the general economizer and only true method of preparing coffee. Its construction is very simple, consisting of an outer shell or reservoir inclosing a plain coffee pot containing the coffee, with the required quantity of cold water. This is placed over a pan or received which bolls water and generates steam. The steam envelops and completely surrounds the inner pot containing the coffee and water, which gradually becomes heated, but never boils, thus perfectly distilling the coffee. By this process the coffee does not become black, bitter, or stale and can be served at any time with all the rich oily, and fragrant aroma of the bean. As the inner pot is air-tight, coffee made in this way is stronger and incomparably superior in flavor to that produced by any other method. Nothing all the fine aroma and food properties are held in solution, and the coffee is extracted by the action of steam surrounding every part of the vessel contairing the fluid. The bitter taste other methods produce and the oxydation of the acids are avoided, and the coffee always remains palatable and agreeable to the taste. This process requires no substance of any kind to clear the coffee (which is alone an invaluable property); the grounds settle at the bottom by their own gravity, after the rich properties of the coffee are properly distilled. It is perfectly pure, and is poured from the coffee pot as clear as amber and resembling wine. As if this description were not sufficiently attractive, Mr. Hewitt adds that the utensil is simple and economical, with out complicated mechanism, and is within the means of all who use coffee. From prudential motives, doubtless, he withholds its name. The Coffaa Arabica, the only species of the offee plant which is cultivated, is a native of Upper Ethiopia, whence it was brought to Ara

bia. There it first began to be intelligently cultivated, and thence the ripened berries were first transported to European nations. As the extract of the berry grew in favor the area of the cultivation of the plant expanded until it nov encircles the globe in a broad band about 3,800 miles in width, lying between the isothermal lines of 25 deg. north and 30 deg. south of the equator. On the American continent the limit of coffee cultivation are approximately Tampico n Mexico, on the north, and Valparaiso on th It will be seen that this decision fully sustains south: but it must be observed that within these the right of a Legislature to regulate the rates bound tries the plant cannot be grown to advanof charges for railroad transportation within the tage in places where the thermometer descends at any time below 55 deg. When grown at the extremes of climate it is small, and the number of berries is far less than that produced nearer the centre of the coffee area. Experience has proved that between 6 deg. and 12 deg. an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet is most favorable while beyond this 500 feet of elevation should be allowed for every degree of latitude. Coffee is now cultivated in the West Indies, Central America, Brazil, and elsewhere in South America, Arabia, many parts of Africa, the western coast of India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and some of the Pacific islands; but the countries which re preëminently the producers and exporters of the berry are Brazil and Java. The former country is the greatest market in the world, and from it we receive more than 75 per cent. of all the coffee consumed in the United States. In 1871, out of 316.609,765 pounds imported into this country Brazil contributed 244,809,600 pounds and Java 27,776,000 pounds. As the total annual consumption of the world averages about a housand million pounds, it will be seen that the United States drink nearly one-third of all the coffee used. To what extent the national character and habits have been affected by this circumstance would be an interesting subject of inquiry. Commercially rated, the best coffee es to us from Java, the next best from Brazil, Maracaibo, and Laguayra, and the poorest rom San Domingo. It has long been customary o speak of Mocha coffee as the best produced; but it is a well-established fact that much of the coffee bearing this name is grown in the East Indies and certain parts of Africa, whence it is shipped to Mocha. The excellence of the socalled Mocha coffee is said to consist chiefly in the name, which is all-powerful in popular estimation, and in the method of curing it. It is worthy of note, however, that coffee of inferior grades can be made equal or nearly equal in quality to Mocha or Java by simply storing it for several years. The famous "Old Government Java," so prized by coffee drinkers, is coffee which has been kept for at least three years. After that time it assumes a brown color, and loses by evaporation the caffeic acid, which is the chemical principle that imparts the harsh, pitter, and astringent taste noticeable in new

coffee Of the beneficial effects of coffee upon the

to the brain, it soothes the body generally, retards the change and waste of matter, and consequently lessens the demand for food. It supplies in a measure the necessity for solid food, and instances abound to show that life can be sustained for days and even weeks by its almost unaided assistance. It is unpleasant to reflect that so beneficent an agent in the maintenance of life and health should be robbed of its spe offic virtues; but it is nevertheless a fact that few articles of consumption have been sub-jected to more extensive adulteration than coffee. The most prevalent form of adulteration is that caused by the admixture of chiccory, and here are not wanting those who insist that the chiccory improves the flavor of the coffee. If this were the case chiccory ought to be good by itself, but, as Mr. Hewitt observes, "Any one who has tasted the bitter, muddy, and nause ating infusion of this root is aware that only when mixed and partially disguised with coffee can it be drunk at all." Chiccory, moreover, has properties decidedly injurious to the health, and the continual use of it, it is asserted by occulists, will produce blindness. The ground coffee sold by the grocers is generally adulterated, and the substance used for the purpose of adulteration is not unfrequently itself adul-terated. Thus, we are told, "The coffee dealer dulterates his coffee with chiccory, to increase his profits; the chiccory dealer adulterates his chiccory with Venetian red, to please the eye of the coffee dealer; and lastly, the Venetian red manufacturer grinds up his color with brickdust, that by his greater cheapness, and the variety of shades he offers, he may secure the patronage of the trade in chiccory!" The socalled "coffee extract" is said to be nothing but burnt sugar mixed with chiccory and a little Rio coffee, and the infusion of this compound, we regret to say, is customarily served on steam boats and at railway stations as pure coffee. In the United States the principal substances employed to adulterate coffee are rye and dandeion, and it is not many years since these adulterations were in open use, under the name of rye coffee or dandelion coffee, by persons who hould have known better than to give their sanction to such worthless, if not positively inurious substitutes for the genuine article. The chief argument, independent of price, urged in their favor was the supposed nutritive qualities of the rye and dandelion. "But when it is recollected," says Mr. Hewitt, "that the starch of coasted rye is in part reduced to the condition of charcoal, it will at once be perceived that its nutritive qualities cannot be very great, and that a single mouthfull of wholesome bread contains more nourishment than a dozen cups of a beverage made from roasted rye." Statements like this, however, are of little avail with those who consider the quality of the beverage they drink of small account in comparison with the price. But as coffee was placed by Congress on the free list last summer, we are inclined to think that such persons will hereafter be enabled to drink a comparatively unadulterated cup of coffee

### Miss Brock's Kenneth.

whether they wish it or not.

Here is a new novel by Miss SALLIE A. BROCK, bearing the sentimental title of Kenneth My King (Carleton), and having read it we pro nounce it readable. It contains all the legitimate elements of a novel: love, insanity, ship wreck, murder, ghosts, and suicide, with lov predominating in glory over all. And so it ought to. This noble passion, after wandering blindfold through wonderful intricacies, with great deal of throbbing, chafing, and repressing, blooms out in the last chapter in the happy marriage of the chief hero and heroine, followed up by a smiling introduction to their three lovely children. As we have said, it is an interesting story. There are nearly a dozen heroes and heroines, and each of them stands out distinctly and gets a place in the sympathy of the reader The scene is Southern, the descriptions rich and dreamy, the way of telling the tale autobiographic and the style free and unconstrained. There are some novelties in it. "Fifteen years," we are told of one of the characters, "had robbed him of the callowness of boyhood and added a najestic dignity to his countenance and porte. Again, "Judge De Russey bore his terrible affliction like the strong man should." However, these little innovations upon the ancient spelling and grammar are only small faults. which in the vigorous portraiture of the characters and the wealth of ideas and illustrations which the authoress has at her command, can easily be passed by with forgiveness.

By the way, why will women make geese of themselves by parading their nicknames before

### the public and spelling them with ie7 George Francis Train.

You are good and brave enough to be willing to look a matter squarely in the face. "For a' that, and for a' that," still Mr. Train is a man. All the more that you do not like him, you will glory in having justice done him. You will not let him be better than you, nor be willing to appear as his persecutors. First, he was put in the Tombs, he did not go there of his own accord. This forevermore pledges the proper authorities to give him a trial, with sentence or discharge. If you do not like to sentence him, because that would seem to sentence the Bible, great justice rules that that is not his fault; his rights are still sacred, unaffected by a Bible which in its magnanimity takes care of itself. If you do not like to discharge him, still pleading guilty, justice again rules that not his ault, and he may not suffer for your dislike. Even if sentencing him sentence the Bible, and discharging him sentence you for imprisoning him - that is not to him - justice will still award him his right, right that no man dare profane nor deny, for fear of that dreadful justice! True, he can come out on his own recognizance. But what if he should? Still he would have to be tried, or discharged without trial. But he protests that he cannot come out for a martyr's conscience. And so you condemn him to People of New York, bring him to trial, or discharge him! Pursuing justice will see that you do one or the other, and only so shall history cease to write you down persecutors and him the great persecuted!

JOSEPH TREAT, M. D.

# NEW YORK, March 4, 1873.

From the Note Fork Times.

There is a county poorhouse in West-chester, near Tarrytown. Thither the benevolent ladies turned their visits. They brought delicacies to the sick, they read to the bed ridden, and comforted the despairing, and threw a little light of human sympathy into the gloomy wards. While confining themselves to these offices of kindness they were gladly welcomed; but soon it began to strike their observant eyes that the management of the place was not quite what it should be. They discovered a large band of pauper children, over sixty in number. These were apparently not separated by any strict division from the prostitutes or ruffans who were casually there. They all wore, too, the livery of pauperism; they had pale faces, the decreased expression and dependent habits which belong to pauper children. Thereare taker was a pauper woman, the mother of two generations of paupers, who suffered, moreover, from a contagious disease of the eyes, which was spreading among her charge. The band of children were training to be ingrained paupers. They might go forth from the almshouse, but they were sure to come back to it. They were inevitably training to be burdens on the public. How Westchester is Misgoverned.

They were inevitably training to be burdens on the public.

With great delicacy and judgment the ladies endeavored to reform this and other abuses. They offered at their own expense to hire a nurse for the sick, who were delivered up to the tender mercies of casual vagrants. They wished to engage a better care taker for the children. They offered, on the part of the Children's Aid Society, to have the whole sixty children placed without expense in good homes. The Superintendents rejected every offer, and finally forbade the ladies to enter the institution, though they have no legal right to prevent citizens from entering who come in a propar manner. The Supervisors were appealed to, but these gentlemen were either ignorant of their duties or were unable to control the Superintendents. The result has been that the Westchester poorhouse remains substantially closed to the public, and that its abuses cannot at present be reached by the reform sentiment of this community.

Going for this \$75,000.

# Going for this \$75,000.

The Rev. Father Hugh Maguire, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Gowanus, died in October. His estate, valued at \$75,000, he willed to his nephew, Hugh Maguire. The will was made in May 1863. Owen McAvaney, Ann McQuillen, Hugh Leonard Patrick Leonard, and Peter Leonard contest the will, or the ground that it is not the last will and testament of Hugh Maguire, that it was not executed according to Of the beneficial effects of coffee upon the physical system Mr. Hewitt speaks with considerable enthusiasm. While lending activity Magnire, that it was not executed according to law, and that it has been annulled by said Hugh Magnire.

TOM SCOTT'S LEGISLATURE.

NEW JERSEY A SEETHING CALDRON READY TO BOIL OVER

amden and Amboy Eclipsed-How the Perple Like it—Hopkins Punishing the Re-porters—The Free Railroad Bill Passed the House—One Hundred Guns in Trenton,

TRENTON, March 5.-It was late last evenng when the majority of the New Jersey Senate ught their rooms. Their danger while passing along State street was less imminent from the fact that Mayor Briest's police covered with their argus eyes the forms of those from whom New Jersey-if there were a New Jersey left to swear by-would "turn her face, walk backward with averted gaze, and hide her shame." The murderous crowds that hooted the children of the Gironde on their way to the guillotine were perhaps less reasonable, not less bitter, than the smaller party which execrated the names of sewell, Jarrard, and Edsall. Williams, of Passaic, had informed the Senate that there was not an opponent of the National bill, outside of the an opponent of the National bill, outside of the House, who was not in the pay of Pennsylvania Central. With one or two exceptions, there is not a man of the eleven who is not bound to the Pennsylvania Central either by considerations of nterest personal or pecuniary, and a thor inderstanding of this fact makes New J understanding of this fact makes New Jersey to-day a seething caldron, ready to boil over at a moment's notice. They feel that a tyranny to which old Camden and Amboy's rule was paternal notids the State in its iron grasp by means of a recreant majority in the Senate. The State of a recreant majority in the Senate. The State of Camden and Amboy became yesterday the State of Tom Scott, and the people admit the fact with the best grace they can.

The means used to effect this end commend themselves to the honorable gentlemen who took Oakes Ames's money and then denied it. That money in unstinted measure was used is the gospel according to Trenton at this writing, HOW THE JOB WAS PUT THROUGH.

HOW THE JOB WAS PUT THROUGH.

the gospel according to Trenton at this writing.

HOW THE JOB WAS PUT THROUGH.

I have it on the best of authority that two Senators were urged to accept \$45,000 apiece to yote against the bill. They declined. Another Senator, on evidence not as good but still credible, is said to have been ennobled with a prince. By gift of \$50,000. The money was here, and if somebody did not get it, it was not the fault of those who wanted votes worse than they did money.

The Sun correspondent may rejoice that somebody stole or delayed his last night's screed. To-day Senator Hopkins offered a resolution that the Tribune man be expelled from the floor. It was a beautiful thing to see the wounded birds flutter. They cooed like doves over the New Jersey press, and snapped like birds of prey at the Tribune's man and the Herald's big boy. Better sense prevailed after a while, and the resolution was postponed. The Sun correspondent rejoices. Had his screed been delivered the motion would have been not to expel, but to hang nim on a sour apple post. The general impression is that some of the Senators would furnish excellent models for Jim Nye's department in the Patent Office. THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Daggett Hunt's Free Railroad bill, known as Assembly No. 8, came up in the House this afternoon. Its main features have already been given. Letson of Middlesex offered a new and important section, providing that no road built under this act on a line parallel to any other road now in existence shall be permitted to merge or consolidate with the same. The addition is a vital one, and debars and prevents for ever the creation of a new or adding to an old monopoly.

ever the creation of a new or adding to an old monopoly.

Close to 5 o'clock the Clerk began to call the roll. Every member but two was in his place.
Ward, the baid eagle of Sussex, rose to explain his vote. He was asked to wait until his name was reached.

From Anderson down to Ward not a single no was heard, and when Ward's time came his was aye, and so on down to Worthington.

Then ensued a scene of the wildest rejoiding. Major Smith moved a recess of ity minutes. It was carried, and cheer after cheer was given, the members rising and the galleries joining in the hurrah. The best and happiest of feeling prevailed. It was accepted as so some compansation for the defeat of No. 3 yesterday in the Senate.

The members of the House are fearing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the passage of the Free Kallroad law. The bill will probably run the gauntlet of the Senate to-morrow.

PHYSICIANS ON THEIR MUSCLE.

A Stormy Meeting of the Hudson County (N.

J.) Medical Seciety.
The Hudson County Medical Society met on Tuesday evening at the Freeholders' Chamber adjoining the Court House. Dr. Miller presided. About a year ago certain members were expelled, and the minority who were in favor of their retention have been sore ever since. their retention have been sore ever since. On Tuesday their readmission was discussed, but the majority adhered to their original action. The meeting was very noisy. At length one of the members seized the book of minutes and went off with it. Dr. Prendergast, it is said, accused Dr. McGill of this act, whereupon the latter gave him the lie. Dr. Prendergast struck out from the shoulder and sent Dr. McGill's head through a glass door. The meeting became demoralized, and much wrangling and some cuffs were the result. In the mean time Dr. Culver had decamped with the minute oook, and many of the most reputable members had departed. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Forman, and the expelled members were re-Dr. Forman, and the expelled members were re-instated. The Freeholders decline to rilew the Hudson County Medical Society the use of their chamber for the future.

Burning of a Church-Loss of Life.

Burning of a Church—Loss of Life.

From the Voce delia Vertia, Feb. 14.

The little Church of St. Bernard at Foligno took fire during Vespers on Sunday last, and the drapery, which had not been removed since the celebration of a recent festival, rapidly spread the flames throughout the edifice. Women blockaded the main entrances, sereaming and uttering prayers. The muslin and gauze burned almost with the rapidity of gunpowder, and large sheets of flames traversed the church in every direction. The heat became intense, and sparks fired the dresses of many women and children. The report that a woman had been crushed to death caused the crowd to rush into the interior of the church, where five victims were burned to death. When the crowd had rushed back they found themselves flanked by fire, as large piles of chairs, kneeling stools, and benches on either side of the door had been reached by the flames and were burning. The fumes of the burnt drapery were sufficiently, and it is the general opinion that the unfortunate females whose lives were sacrificed were first overcome by the stifling smeke. Only two of the bodies have been identified viz: Ena Forin, a young woman who had been marri donly two weeks, and Cecilia Perrone. The new altar of the church, with its magnificent tabernacle and rich tapestry is in ruins. Many rare pictures, including an original by Domenicalno, are gone. The organ and choir are destroyed. In fact nothing remains of the beautiful shrine of San Bernardo but its charred and desolate pillars and walls.

John Scaunett's Trial - The Count Jonnaet

as Amicus Curie.

The time of the Court yesterday was entirely devoted to the continued examination of Dr. William A. Hammond. The doctor was the principal medial witness in the MacFarland case, and Mr. Beach made a strenuous effort in the cross-examination to show a constrenuous effort in the cross examination to show a con-trariety of expression and opinion between the test-mony given by the witness then and now.

The only incident of the day worthy of note was in-troduced by the Count Joannes, who interrupted Mr. Reach while he was talking about threats alleged to have been made by MacFaranat.

"You are wrong, Brother Reach," said the count.

There were no threats. MacFaranat did not made any threats.

Judge Brady wrapped for order, and the Count ex-plained that he spoke in accordance with a decision of his Honor that it was the duty of a member of metho-to speak when the ends of justice would be presided thereby.

thereby.

Judge Brady said his decision did not apply to such a
case as this, and declined the services of the Count as imicus curix.

Mr. Taylor's Mistake. One day last summer Mr. Benjamin F. Spinks was going to his home, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, car-rying a small dog. At Myrtle and Clinton avenues ld net a bevy of young girls, who began to put the don Mr. Spinks allowed them to do so, and was talking to one, when Mr. William H. Taylor, who was passing all one, when Mr. William H. Taylor, who was passed served his little daughter in the group. Without an explanation he assaulted Mr. Spinks, give him ablass etc., knocked him down, and kleaced him and the anglander circuly. Before Mr. Spinks could understain the was assaulting him he was disabled, and subsequently had to be taken home. For five weeks he could include to be taken home. For five weeks he could include to his business. Mr. Taylor explained by saving that to his business. Mr. Taylor explained by saving that to his business. Mr. Taylor explained by saving that to had insulted his daughter. The men lived in all pluning houses in Chinton avenue. Mr. Sanks has not prought a civil suit for \$5,000 damages, which was begun in the City Court yesterday.

Bielschifski agt. Stantierman. Bielschifski agt. Stautterman.
Ferdinand Bielschifski went into Jaco Stautterman's shoe store at 305 West Thirty seventh street and asking for a pair of boots, inquired why the jr. jetef did not get a larger store, offering at the same time of assist him. While they were talking another manentered and told Bielschifski that he had some into in the ton House, but had not money chough to a fit out and wished him to advance him \$50 on two ged swines. Bielschifski said he was a creat essent but the grand sand him the money on the security if he is a discount him the money on the security if he is a discount and advantageman whether he would advance or and sacad stautterman whether he would advance or and sacad stautterman whether he would advance or a paragraph and Bielschaffki restricted on charge of the paragraph of which him. Jister ested on charge of the paragraph in default of \$1,000 batt.

Gen. Fremont's Railroad Lawsaits. It was rumored around the United States Commissioner's and District Attorney's offices yester that proceedings were about to be instituted against Gen. John C. Fremont by the Union Pacific Ramond. It was intimated that a cable despatch had been seal from Paris to the agent of the company assing to have the suit commenced. Gen. Fremont is in Washington.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the subbuilding offers many advantages to Jenositors. - 448.